NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

VOL. XIX.] BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20, 1841. [NO. 29.

N. E. FARMER.

FUEL.

Economy of Fuel.—We have examined, with interest, a small work, detailing "Experiments to determine the comparative quantity of heat evolved in the combustion of the principal varieties of wood and coal used in the United States for fuel; and also to determine the comparative quantity of heat lost by the ordinary apparatus made use of for their combustion.—By Marcus Bull."

The experiments seem to have been made with great care and accuracy, and the results afford matter of interest to every householder.

Mr Bull has computed the cost of fuel consumed in Philadelphia, in a given year, to be $80,043, which being divided among the population, gives $7 04 as the average cost of fuel to each inhabitant, supposing the consumption to be equal. Adopting this estimate as a fair average for the population within ten miles of tide-water, in the Atlantic States, from Maine to Georgia, it gives an aggregate of twentyone millions of dollars as the annual cost of fuel for this portion of population, which is assumed to amount to three millions and a half of our population at half the above price, or $3 50 to each individual, he gives us an aggregate amount of about fiftyone millions of dollars as the total annual expense of fuel for every purpose in the United States.

The economy of fuel is to be studied—1, in the kind to be selected for use; 2, in its quality and preparation for use; and 3, in the choice of the apparatus in which it is to be used.

In regard to wood.—The quantity of heat evolved by a cubic foot of the several kinds, when in a perfectly dry state, is very nearly in the ratio of their specific gravity, or relative weight, as for example, the specific gravity of shell-bark hickory being 1.000, a cord weighs 4,469 lbs.; by the same scale, the specific gravity of white pine is .476, and the cord weighs only 1,868 lbs. The quantity of heat evolved by a pound of white pine is as great as that evolved by a pound of hickory. The difference in value arises from the great disparity in weight—the hickory weighing as 22, and the pine as 9—and their relative value being hickory 100, white pine 42—or the first being considerably more than twice as valuable as the latter.

Charcoal forms a considerable item of fuel; and the facts which Mr Bull has given us upon this subject will be found to be new and interesting. The value of charcoal, like that of wood, is principally to be determined by its weight—a pound from one kind of wood affording about as much heat as a pound from another kind. The quantity, or rather weight, of charcoal, afforded by the different kinds of wood, is nearly in proportion to the relative weight of the wood. Thus hickory produces 26.22, the specific gravity of the dry coal being .625; while the white pine produces 24.35, and the specific gravity of the dry coal being only .298. Thus, whether burnt in the form of wood or of charcoal, a cord of hickory affords more than twice the heat that is found in a cord of white pine. The value of charcoal, however, depends much upon the manner in which it is prepared. The more completely the atmospheric air is excluded from the wood, while under the process of being charred, and the more heat that is given to it, the *heavier*, the *harder*, and the *better* will be the product.—The best charcoal will be found of a slate color on its surface, dense, sonorous and brittle; while inferior qualities approach to a jet black, and are soft and powdery, upon the exterior. To obtain the best quality, Mr Bull recommends that the wood be piled in a single tier, that charcoal dust be interposed between the wood, that the pile be covered with clay, and then a layer of sand, to close the cracks which the fire may cause in the clay, and that the fire be communicated at the exterior base, and in the centre and from the top. An intelligent collier, who partially adopted Mr Bull's recommendation, gained by it 10 per cent. in quantity by measure, and Mr B. found the coal nearly 20 per cent. heavier than usual. If these facts are correct, and we have no reason to doubt them, it would be an excellent police regulation in our towns, to have charcoal sold by the weight, instead of by measure, and would ultimately be beneficial to the seller as well as to the buyer.

The loss in weight which wood undergoes in drying, and the moisture which it absorbs, by exposure, after it has become dry, are matters of considerable interest to the farmer and the consumer. Hickory wood cut green and made absolutely dry, experienced a diminution in its weight of 37 1-2 per cent., white oak lost 41 per cent., and soft maple 48 per cent., or very near one half. Both wood and charcoal, after being made perfectly dry, absorbed in twelve months under cover, from 8 to 12 per cent. of moisture.

If we assume, says Mr B., the mean quantity of moisture in the woods when green, at 42 per cent., the great disadvantage of attempting to burn wood in this state, (or transport it at a distance,) must be obvious, as in every 100 pounds of this compound of wood and water, 42 pounds of aqueous matter must be expelled from the wood, (or transported;) and as the capacity of water for absorbing heat is as 4 to 1, when compared with air, and probably greater during its conversion into vapor, which must be effected before it can escape, the loss of heat must consequently be great.

[From the table given by Mr Bull, we extract the following, showing the value of the different kinds of wood in most common use.]

	Specific gravity of dry wood.	*Avoirdupois lbs. of dry wood in a cord.*
White ash,	.772	3.450
White beech,	.724	3.236
Black birch,	.697	3.115
Chestnut,	.522	2.333
White elm,	.580	2.592
Shell-bark hickory,	1.000	4.469
Pig-nut hickory,	.949	4.241
Red heart hickory,	.829	3.705
Hard maple,	.644	2.878
Soft maple,	.597	2.668
White oak,	.855	3.821
Shell bark white oak,	.775	3.464
Red oak,	.728	3.254
Pitch pine,	.426	1.904
White pine,	.418	1.868
Lombardy poplar,	.397	1.774

The relative value per cord of the above woods is given in Mr Bull's table, from which it appears that if hickory is worth one dollar, pig nut hickory is worth 95 cents, hard maple 60 cents, white oak 81 cents, white pine 42 cents, pitch pine 43 cents, &c.

Economy of Burning.—Mr Bull's experiments were made in a sheet iron stove, with 42 feet of two inch pipe, having about 20 elbows. A thermometer placed at the mouth of this pipe indicated the same temperature as another hung against the wall of the room, which showed that all the heat given off by the combustion of the fuel, was retained in the room. On the supposition that 100 lbs. of fuel consumed in this stove, would maintain a temperature of 60 degrees for 12 hours, he found, that to maintain the like temperature for the same time by other apparatus, the fuel must be increased as follows:

	lbs.
In the experiment stove it required	100
In the sheet iron cylinder stove, the interior surface coated with clay lute, with 9 elbow joints, and 13 1-2 feet of 2 inch pipe,	105
In a like stove and pipe, with 3 elbow joints,	122
In a like stove, and similar pipe and joints, but the pipe placed more vertical than the preceding,	128
In a like stove, with 5 feet of pipe and one elbow	149
In a like stove, without clay lute, one elbow, and five feet of four inch pipe,	222
In an open Franklin, with one elbow, and 5 feet of six inch pipe,	270
In an open ordinary parlor grate,	555
In an open chimney fire place,	1,000

It would seem from these experiments, that nine tenths of the heat given off by fuel burnt in an ordinary fire-place, are carried off in the draft, without benefiting the room; that nearly one half is wasted when the fuel is consumed in an open parlor grate, and that lining a stove with fire brick or clay lute, produces a great economy in fuel.

The experiments afford important suggestions to the housekeeper. Assuming as data, that four cords of dry shell-bark hickory, burnt in a sheet iron cylinder stove, with five feet of pipe and one elbow, will warm an ordinary room during the winter months, it will require to keep up the like temperature, in a similar stove, the following quantities of other materials:

Hickory, as stated,	4 cords.
White oak,	4 3-4 "
Hard maple,	6 2-3 "
Soft maple,	7 1-5 "
Pitch pine,	9 1-7 "
White pine,	9 1-5 "
Anthracite coal,	4 tons.

[*Albany Cult.*

AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS

Will be held at the State House on the evening of *Thursday*, each week, at 7 o'clock. Subject for consideration tomorrow evening—*The Cultivated Grasses.* As we, at the request of the Agricultural Commissioner, named a subject, liberty we trust may be taken to specify a few of the points of inquiry embraced under the general head. What kind or kinds are best suited to moist, what to dry, and to intermediate lands? What to lands in a high state of cultivation? In ordinary condition? In a poor condition? Is it best to sow one kind only or several varieties? If several, what kinds shall enter into the mixture? How much seed to the acre? At what season is it best to sow? Shall it be sowed alone or with some other crop? If with another, what crop is best? What worst? Which variety makes the best food for putting *flesh* upon horned cattle? Which produces the most *milk?* Which is best for horses? Which for sheep? What are economical top-dressings for grass lands? What the best age at which to cut the different grasses? What the best modes of curing? &c. &c.—Ed.

EFFECTS OF MANUFACTURES UPON AGRICULTURE.

Commercial and manufacturing pursuits withdraw a large portion of our people from agricultural labor, as they promise higher wages and ready money. It has been supposed and confidently maintained among us, that manufactures, especially, would operate as an encouragement to agriculture, by creating a quick market for its products in the villages, which spring up wherever these establishments are planted. But the effect has been to withdraw a large amount of labor from the farm, and render it difficult and discouraging, through the scarcity and consequent high prices of labor, to carry on, to any considerable extent, and with any enterprise, the business of the farm. Perhaps we are not yet sufficiently populous to furnish an ample supply of labor to our farms, and the extensive manufacturing and commercial establishments, which are in operation among us. As our population advances, we shall have people enough for all the departments; but, hitherto, trade and manufactures as carried on among us, have operated, in some respects, to the hindrance of agriculture; and I shall be forgiven, I hope, in expressing my mortification and regret, in observing the crowds of young men in our cities, who, instead of brightening their hoes, and standing behind their ploughs, prefer to rub the brass bell knobs, and stand behind the tables; or, else, with the muscles of oak, made to breast the wind, to turn up the soil, and to gather the harvest, choose, in their miserable effeminacy, to thrust themselves into woman's sphere, and putting on the dandy's uniform, become transformed into a sort of gum elastic exquisites, to stand behind counters, and measure out pins and ribbons. Still more is it to be lamented, that now in the country, the milkmaid's elastic step, and neatly tied up locks, and ruddy cheeks, and sparkling teeth, is a picture to be found only in the lumber garret of some secluded antiquarian, who, poor soul! has never heard of the Mirror of Fashion or the Lady's Magazine.

These things have operated, in a great degree, to the hindrance of agriculture; and, for this reason, many cultivated lands in the State, have been abandoned to wood; and dairy establishments, which were once extensive and productive, have been given up, from the impossibility of obtaining women, who were either willing or capable of drawing the milk, or manufacturing it after it was drawn. Indeed, in the progress of refinement, fast spreading itself through the country, our young men and women are beginning to look upon a cow, as a non-descript animal, escaped from some strolling menagerie, and the very odor of the barn, is likely to throw them into hysterics; while, to the same delicate class, the fumes of segars in volumes thick enough to cloud the sight, or the mephitic vapors of a crowded theatre, or ball room, or the exquisite odors of a broken gas pipe, are inhaled as nectar.—*Colman's Address at Norwich.*

Awfully Genteel.—We happened the other day to hear a young woman—very pretty she was too—expressing the most profound ignorance respecting domestic economy. Credit her own words, and you would believe that she does not know how a potato looks before it is cooked—or whether it grows upon trees with a shell like a walnut, or is a domestic animal, fed on corn, and slaughtered for the table. She would have her friends—or perhaps she would say her acquaintances—suppose that she never was nearer to a kitchen than in the hall on the lower floor; and that she has no more idea of culinary operations than Robinson Crusoe's man Friday possessed. Yet we are ready to stake our life upon the fact that if she was not born in a kitchen, she was educated as a scullion; and that her fingers were in her earlier youth—she is young yet—much more familiar with brasses on the area palings and with the interior of the stew pans, and with ashes in the grates, than with the piano forte keys or with cambric needles. Nothing but a ridiculous desire to conceal what would be no disgrace to her, if known, could tempt her to such ridiculous and lying affectation.

No true lady is ashamed of a knowledge of the details and duties of a household—but on the contrary would be extremely mortified at ignorance of such essentials. It is no matter if fortune has so blessed her that she need not soil her fingers in domestic occupations. A knowledge of them is absolutely necessary to procure their performance by servants. She is a wretched butt of kitchen malace, and a victim of wanton waste, who cannot detect servants in their misdoings by her own knowledge. To command the respect and obedience of servants, a housekeeper should be so well informed as to be able to answer them upon questions, sometimes maliciously put. Her eye should never lose sight of any part of the domestic establishment; and she should be qualified to oversee understandingly also. Else might a man rich as Crœsus be beggared by his kitchen, and still he fare none the better for it.—*N. Y. Tattler.*

From the Farmer's Register.

TO SMALL FARMERS.

I frequently hear small farmers say, "Ah! it is well enough for Mr S-and-so to read the Register, and try experiments; but it will not do for me."—Neighbor, if this is your case, let me tell you that I am a small farmer, and I can testify that the reading of agricultural works has been of great advantage to me, and I am sure will be to you, if you will read them. Perhaps you will say that the correspondents of the Register propose plans of improvement on too large a scale for you. This may be, generally speaking; but then, when we read, we must reflect how far this or that can be applied with advantage on our own little farms. And again, I know many small farmers who are fully competent to write for the Register, and by not doing so they neglect to discharge a duty which they owe their brother farmers. The hand which is now using this pen, a few minutes ago was using the hoe—and to much better effect too; but you see Mr Ruffin has not rejected this piece because my ideas are not couched in elegant or purely grammatical language.

But to the point. Small farmers should attend to small matters, and some big ones too; and the first of these is the improvement of their minds. The reading of agricultural works, as well as all other good books, has a powerful tendency to effect this desirable object. Next, the improvement of our morals. Let us have our consciences "void of offence towards God and man," that we may enjoy fully the bounties of Providence. Then the improvement of our little farms, which we should not only do as a matter of necessity, but as a duty which we owe to our God and to our posterity. This is to be done in a variety of ways. We should be as careful to store up food for our crops as we are for our families. No ashes, slops, bones, sweepings of the yard or kitchen, or litter of any kind, should be lost, that can be converted into manure, and cultivate no land without its being manured well. Let a fruit tree be planted on every little unoccupied spot of ground near the homestead. Concentrate your labors on a small spot. Keep no more stock than you can keep well. Dispense with your useless dogs, and such like. Subscribe to the Farmers' Register, or some other agricultural paper, and you will soon have cause (as I now have) to be thankful to the editor and his correspondents for the great benefit they have done you. Your farm will afford more profit and more pleasure; it will inspire a feeling of manly independence and gratitude to a kind Providence; you will be a fitter subject of a republican government; in short, you will attain the enviable title of

A RICH POOR MAN.

OLD AND YOUNG SOWS AS BREEDERS.

If the opinions contained in the following article are sound, our farmers may be suffering loss from ignorance or neglect of them. The custom here is to commence fattening the sow as soon as her first little are weaned. We seldom have any other than "gilt pigs." Can any of our friends give information upon this subject?—Ed.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

Mr Editor—I wish to add my testimony to that of "Siam," at page 42 of the Cabinet for August: I have never been able to rear the first litter of pigs from a young sow with credit to myself or profit to any one, and it is now my practice to kill them for roasters, rather than make another attempt. I have, however, seen some who have been more fortunate, but as a general rule, I believe the thing, as I have stated it, is well established; and in a paper which I have now before me, "The Carolina Planter," I find the following observation:

"It is a fact of common observation, with even our old servants who have long been hog-minders, that the first litter of pigs from a young sow, or as they call them, *gilt pigs*, are naturally of a feeble

constitution and unthrifty, and difficult to raise, and even if raised, never perhaps acquire the size and weight that litters of the same sow do afterwards.'.

And, in addition to this, I would say, I have raised more than twenty calves from young cows—their first calves—and have never failed in obtaining them fine, strong and healthy; nay, if I were to double the number, I should not be beyond the truth. Can any of your readers account for a phenomenon that is so generally accredited, as to have grown into a proverb—"the calf of a young cow, the pig of an old sow."

Large Crops of Corn.—The numbers stated below, indicate his quantity of corn per acre raised upon five acres by each of the gentlemen to whose names they are appended. The corn and land upon which it grew were measured in the presence of competent men of undoubted correctness. Some difference existing as to the manner of measuring the acre producing one of the highest quantities, they are both put down at the minimum computation.

Walter C. Young,	192 1-2
Joseph Bryan,	192 1-2
Moses Hunter,	127
L. Singleton,	113
Isaac Brackley,	108
James Shelby,	110

[*Kentucky Farmer.*

The editors of the Kentucky Farmer will confer a favor by informing us how these crops were cultivated and measured; what the variety of corn; and whether at the west they measure on the cob. Until these things are known, we must be allowed to doubt whether 192 1-2 bushels, Yankee measure, have been grown on an acre.—Ed.

From the Albany Cultivator.

THE TREE CORN AND ROHANS.

Messrs Gaylord & Tucker—From the extent of the correspondence to which my article on the beet root and Tree corn has introduced me, published in your paper a while since, I am disposed to believe that a knowledge of the result of my experience with these articles will be acceptable to some of your readers. I have, therefore, forwarded it, to be disposed of as you please.

In the spring, I prepared an excellent piece of ground, of uniform quality, and planted it in three equal proportions, with Tree corn, Red Blaze, and Dutton. The season has been a long one, and very favorable to the growth of corn. The whole came forward and apparently prospered well. I have now completed my harvest, and here follows the result. The Dutton gave me seventy bushels of the finest corn I ever saw, per acre; the Red Blaze gave fifty, and the Tree corn twentyfive bushels. Last year the Tree corn gave me 106 bushels, more than 50 of it sound and good, to the acre, with stalks more than 10 feet high, and very thick and stocky, with numerous ears upon each. This year, the stalks are between 7 and 8 feet high, slender, with one ear, and sometimes a very small one besides, on each stalk. This result to me was very unexpected. I planted from the finest corn to be selected, and calculated on an improvement, instead of so fatal a deterioration. All my neighbors suffered precisely with myself. Perhaps no corn ever planted in this latitude, if suffered to get ripe, will reward to husbandman so bountifully as the Dutton. For the last two years, I have observed it with much care, and find it about twelve days behind the red blaze, or white flint, in ripening, but vastly superior in product.

In my catalogue of humbugs this year, I place the Rohan potato at the top. As this thing has taken so extensively, it is important that its true character should be promptly understood: and I will contribute my mite of experience to this object. My Tree corn dwindled into insignificance in a hurry, but the Rohan potato has beat it outright in this contest. In 1839, I raised from seed had at Albany, at the rate of 800 bushels per acre; the potatoes of course very large. This year, I planted from my last year's product, one acre; and have now estimated my crop at less than 30 bushels—the potatoes small and few. The ground was good, the season favorable, and the crop well cultivated. I selected a small spot in my garden, as rich as I dare make it, and planted early with some of the best of my seed; it was nursed with the utmost care, and although the growth of vines was not great, yet the yield was scarcely greater than the amount of seed planted. But this is not all; the quality of the potatoes is abominable: no man would eat them in his right senses; and they are undoubtedly as poor for stock as the table. I have extended my inquiries as far as I have been able to do, and find myself as well off with my Rohans as my neighbors. If the quality of the potatoes were worthy of the expense, seed perhaps might be brought from the south, and the product kept up. But as we have so great a variety of better potatoes, I think in this latitude, the Rohan potato will rank with many other exploded humbugs. Respectfully yours,

SAMUEL GUTHRIE.

Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. Oct. 24, 1840.

Reciprocal interest of the Farmer and Mechanic.—There are many things which the farmer ought to raise, in order to prevent his land from growing worse, which will not bear to be carried to a foreign market. The whole attention of the farmer is turned to such things as he can sell. It is, therefore, the interest of the farmers, that there should be a great many people around them who are not farmers, and who will buy and consume those things for which there is no foreign demand. The home market, besides taking many things the foreigner does not want, is also more steady than any foreign market. It is then very important to have the consumers among us; and it is for this reason we ask mechanics and manufacturers to join us and show what they can do. Farmers, already can buy from their neighbors, and pay in truck, many articles for which formerly they must have sent to cities, and to foreign countries. Many here recollect when a man was not thought to be genteelly dressed without an imported hat on his head, and then it was said the imported hat was the cheaper according to its quality. Perhaps it might then have been so in money, (though not now,) but we should consider how many hats were paid for with potatoes and cabbages Never one. The principle then is plain. The land will never be cultivated in the best manner till it shall be the interest of the farmer to raise all those things which help to keep his land from growing worse. The farmer can never be encouraged to do this so long as his products must seek a distant market, for many of these articles will not bear the expense of transportation. It is said the improved farming of England was encouraged by the introduction of the culture of turnips from the continent more than by any one thing.—The manufacturers bought the wool and the meat of the animals that fed on the turnips. This is one of the hundred ways in which this thing works in a circle. The greater the variety of employments, the cheaper each sells his products, and yet the more profit each enjoys.—*Farmer's Cabinet.*

Harvest Thoughts.—The following beautiful quotation is from one of Bishop Heber's Parish Sermons:—"When we witness the many dangers which threaten the springing of the rising corn: when we reckon up, in our thoughts, the opposite dangers of drought or of moisture, of parching heat or of pinching or untimely cold; the blights, which may taint the ear; the worm which may consume the root; and all the other alarms which the husbandman feels or fears; we cannot but be aware that something more than the industry of man is required to make him happy or prosperous, and that it is with good reason, that in our daily prayers, we ask our "daily bread" of God; since no day in the year can be found in which His blessing is not needed, either to preserve the seed, or to prosper the tender stalk, or to fill the ear, or to rebuke the mildew or the storm, by which the maturer crop is endangered. And, even when the food of many days is waving before our eyes, we cannot choose, but feel an axious joy, a solemn, and in some degree a mournful thankfulness, when we compare our own unworthy lives with the unbounded mercy of God; when we recollect how little and how seldom we have thought of Him, who careth for us continually; and when we tremble, lest, even now, our sins should interrupt the stream of His mercy, and that the improper use which we too often make of plenty, should, even yet, turn our abundance into hunger."

Cure for the Bite of a Rattlesnake.—The editor of the Cheraw, S. C. Gazette, says *aqua ammonia* (water of ammonia) fresh and pure, in doses of a teaspoonful at intervals of from 15 minutes to an hour, in water, is an infallible remedy for the bite of any snake. This is the dose for an adult, and the medicine is not to be relied upon if the bottle in which it is kept has been frequently opened.

In an early number of the American Journal of the Medical Sciences, is a paper containing a history of numerous cases successfully treated by ammonia.—*Alb. Cult.*

Cabbage Worms.—A writer in the Southern Cultivator, says he "had a square of very fine cabbages in his garden, upon which the worms had commenced making great ravages. Pennyroyal was gathered and scattered over the cabbage-heads plentifully, and the work of destruction ceased."—The writer did not know whether the discovery was a new one, but it seems to have been a very easy and effectual one, and well worth a trial.—*Alb. Cult.*

Salt may be safely mixed with food given to geese or goslings, but is fatal to turkeys of chickens. A friend of ours lost 50 chickens by their eating a mixture of salt and meal intended for his horse.—*Ib.*

For the New England Farmer.

RUTA BAGA.

Mr Editor—In the summer of 1839, I sowed 3-4 of an acre of ground with ruta bagas and 1-4 of an acre adjoining with Dale's Hybrid. The ground was all prepared alike and the seed sown on the same day. They all came up well and in the early part of the season Dale's turnip grew more rapidly than the ruta bagas, and promised an abundant crop. But when the roots had attained the size of my finger, they began to rot; and I believe I had not a turnip on the piece worth pulling. None of the ruta bagas died. I concluded that Dale's turnip was a less certain crop than the others, and that I would try no more of them.

About the 25th of June last I sowed half an acre with ruta bagas. They came up well; but by the time the roots were 1-4 of an inch in diameter, I found *they* were dying. I did not examine them particularly for some days; or, perhaps, weeks, after I made the discovery. When I did examine them, however, I found they were rotting in the middle, and when the rot had reached the outside of the root, the top died. On many which were not dead, I found a small puncture on the side, and on cutting the root open, I found it had been eaten hollow near the top. On pulling up and closely inspecting a large number of them, I found in two or three a small white maggot, about the size of the largest we see in cheese.

In pulling my crop, which though a light one was not an entire failure, I found many of the turnips, which had grown to a good size, were hollow; and many of them were quite defective. All the crops of ruta bagas which I have noticed in this quarter this season were rather light.

Now, Mr Editor, I wish to know whether it is common for ruta bagas to suffer from this kind of worm; and if so, whether there be any remedy? Or is my disappointment owing to some mistake of mine? That this question may be answered, I will state my management and the manner the ground had been previously treated. The soil is a sandy loam. In the spring of 1838 it was covered with a strong sward, which was ploughed in for corn, after being well manured from the barn. In the fall, lime was applied at the rate of eight casks to the acre. In the spring of 1839 it was again manured from the barn and ploughed for mulberry trees. Twentyfive or thirty loads of compost, made of stable manure, loam and lime, to the acre were covered in the furrow with the trees. Before hoeing, a top-dressing of 25 bushels of crushed bone and 25 bushels of leached ashes was applied to the acre. And as I was desirous of getting a large growth, after hoeing I added 25 bushels of poudrette to the acre. In the summer, I sowed common turnips between the rows. The crop this year showed that the land was in good condition.

In the spring of 1840, the land was ploughed and lay in the furrow till the time of sowing ruta bagas, when it was harrowed, ploughed a second time and then harrowed well. Light furrows were then opened with a horse plough, a dressing of bone manure was put in the furrows and slightly covered with dust, when the seed was sown in the furrows, by means of a drill barrow.

If you, Mr Editor, or any of your correspondents, can tell me the cause of my failure, and the remedy (if any,) I shall be highly gratified. I think more light may be elicited by farmers publishing their failures, than by their publishing their success. R. R. P.

Manchester, Ct., Jan. 7, 1841.

[We have seen crops of ruta baga similarly affected. Have conjectured causes. Sometimes the question with us has been, whether the evil were not caused by the use of unfermented manure in the drills; and at other times we have asked whether it were not early sowing. R. R. P. has here shown that the cause must be different from either of these. He is entitled to thanks for "publishing his failures," and we would aid him to a solution of his difficulties were it in our power; but we can only join him in a request that some one will give the needed information. We will simply ask whether he or any one else has ever seen a crop suffer in this way, excepting upon free or light soils and those highly manured. On tenacious and moist lands, and upon sward land we do not recollect ever witnessing *such* failures.

The inquiry relative to Mr Ingersoll's piggery accompanying the above communication we have not published, because, we are led to believe that the communication, referred to, once made in these columns, was never worthy of credit (we know not from whom it came,) and because the gentlemen is not now in this vicinity. —Ed.]

NEW SEEDLING CAMELLIA WILDERII.

One of the mort popular ornamental green house plants of the present day is the Camellia Japonica, of which there are more than 500 varieties, described in a work recently published in France, by the Abbe Berlise, worthy of a place in the conservatory, many of them magnificent and costly, and a great majority produced within a few years by the celebrated florists in Europe, by cross impregnation. Some few very fine varieties have been produced in our own country by Floy, Landreth, and others.

Marshall P. Wilder, Esq., of Dorchester, has had in his possession more than 300 of the very best varieties of this plant, most of which have displayed their interesting and elegant flowers, and have been examined from time to time with much interest by the writer. Mr Wilder has been very successful in ripening seed from many of the choicest kinds, the flowers of which were crossed with other fine sorts, and he has now in different stages of growth, from one to four years old, over 600 seedlings. It might be expected that from this large number, some few fine varieties would be produced worthy of a name and place among their parents, and we have been anticipating a share in the owner's pleasure in beholding something novel. We had no idea, however, that Mr Wilder would so soon be rewarded by a flower that would surpass in perfection and eclipse all that had preceded it. But this, according to our fancy, is the case. We have within a few days had the pleasure to examine this beautiful production and must say that it stands unrivalled by any Camellia which has come under our observation. It is four years from seed. Its parents were the Single Red, fertilized by the variety C. punctata, a fine, double white delicately spotted and marked with red. The size of the new variety is four inches in diameter; color, a most beautiful clear rose; form exquisite, every thing that could be desired; petals being of the most perfect rose leaf shape, arranged with the greatest regularity in the shell form, from circumference to centre. The flower is very deep from the back to its centre, forming a semi-spherical ball, and has a bold and showy effect. But what gives this variety its great excellence when compared with those established favorites, the old Double White, Lady Hume, Landrethii, &c., is its broad round petals with scarcely a notch or serrature on the edge, and retaining a round full bosom at the centre even when fully expanded.

Those who are acquainted with this family of plants, will be able to judge of the value of such an acquisition as the Camellia, which is the subject of this article, by referring to our Horticultural Journal, vol. iv. page 26, where it is stated that Mr Wilder had received a Camellia from Germany, which his correspondent had paid two years before twentysix guineas for a plant of seven leaves. If after ten or twelve years Mr Wilder had succeeded in producing this Camellia, he might thus have considered himself as amply rewarded for his exertions. No doubt this variety will be considered as one of the first class, as long as the family exists. It has been suggested to Mr Wilder that he gives it his own name—if so, it will be known as C. Wilderii. It will be propagated as fast as possible and will be found ere long in the best European and American establishments. We noticed a number of other promising looking seedlings in bud, and from the pains which have been taken with them by crossing the best varieties with those of equal value but of different characters, we may hope to be able to announce hereafter other fine new varieties, but we doubt whether it will fall to the lot of Mr Wilder to produce another combining so many points approaching perfection as the one now described. J. B.

SILK: THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PICTURE.

The following communication is timely and acceptable. The leading views contained in it are in near accordance with what we believe to be the prevailing opinions in this vicinity. Consequently little need be said in our columns in this strain.—We admit the communication cheerfully, because of our desire to make it distinctly understood, that while in our hands, the paper will contain only a small portion of matter in favor of the silk business. Little need be said against it. There is in us something like a belief that the time may come when New England will grow her own silks. When she shows a disposition to do this, we are ready to encourage. We oppose no obstacles: we give no help, because we might allure men on to their injury.—Ed.

For the N. E. Farmer.

Mr Editor—I noticed recently in your paper, an article containing the experience of an unsuccessful silk-grower. It is high time, I think, that the public should be furnished with many more similar statements, for there is no doubt they can be made, if the desire to promote the public good can triumph over self-interest and pride of opinion. We have too long been presented with only one side of the picture, and that side colored with all the tints which a glowing imagination could give to it. The experiment of raising our own silk has been pretty fairly tested, and I will not say has as fairly failed; but has not as yet to my knowledge, fairly succeeded.

There are many substantial reasons why it cannot succeed here in New England. It may be

laid down as an axiom that those productions that suit not the climate, soil and situation of a country, cannot be advantageously produced in such country. How stands the facts, then, with regard to the growing of silk? In the first place, the mulberry tree, and especially that species known as the Morus Multicaulis, is difficult of raising in New England. The favorite Morus Multicaulis will, indeed, attain to a most prodigious growth in a single year, but it will not stand our severe winters, unless guarded in some such way as to make it altogether too expensive to be undertaken on any extended scale. The trees must either be removed to a cellar, or embedded in manure, and neither of these operations have been tried for a series of years so as to determine the question whether the trees will survive or thrive through them all.

In the next place, our summer season is so short that even supposing the trees are living at the commencement of it, they are so long in putting out and bringing to maturity their leaves, that there is no certainty of having food for the worms at the time they need it. I know there is a favorite remedy for this difficulty, viz: by placing the eggs in an ice-house and thereby delaying the hatching of them till the leaves are grown But it is no easy matter to retard this process till the precise moment required—the ice begins to be consumed or melted, and the little prisoners escape into life only to meet a speedy death by starvation. Such I have known to be the fact in many instances.

In the third place, granting the worms hatched out and with plenty of food, where are the hands to supply them with that food—to take care of them and manage the details of the cocoonery, till the silk is ready to be reeled, and ready for the market? Have we the surplus population here to attend to these matters with profit? Can we compete with France or Italy in this respect? Have we not a large demand already for female help for our factories, for binding shoes and other such employments, and especially for the kitchen and the dairy, than can be supplied?

But I will not go further at this time into the consideration of a subject so important to the community, hoping, however, that what has been said may have the effect to call forth an expression of the views and experience of others upon it. While we should aim at improvement in our productions, let us be careful lest we push our experiments on too large a scale, and upon the wrong track: let us not leave the certain good we have, and fly to that we know not of. A PLAIN FARMER.

From the Albany Cultivator.

REARING CALVES ON FLAXSEED AND HAY TEA.

Messrs Editors—Permit me through the medium of your valuable periodical, to thank my friend of Washington, for his favors bestowed on me, the which through your politeness I have received, and in reply to his question as to my way of rearing calves, I reply that I believe not one of the calves I raised, ever received a drop of milk from the cow. My cows were watched closely, and as soon, and in fact in more than one case before they did stand, they were carried in the pen I had prepared for them; their mouths were then filled with salt, (this by the by was done at least once a day, until they were turned in pasture.) In preparing the flax seed, we put half a pint of seed to three quarts of water, and boiled it till it became a jelly; then boiled water on hay, so that when the hay tea and flax seed was mixed, it was but little thicker than milk; this, when about blood warm, was put in a trough, and it was but a little time before this was the only trouble we had with them. We every day put fresh hay in their pen, and I have seen my calves at 7 days old eating considerable of the finest of the timothy hay, and it was really amusing to see the sprightliness of a calf at 4 and 5 days old, that had never tasted milk, which is so contrary to the common way of rearing them; but it convinced me of the saying of Sam Patch, that some things can be done as well as others. I have never tried this mode of raising pigs, but I intend to with some of the first litter I have, and will let you hear of my success. I see only one obstacle in the way, and that is to learn them to drink, for I think if this method is adopted it must be done without the pigs having any milk. I think we must obey the command in fact and deed, to train it up in its infancy in the way we would have it go, if we expect success. E. S. WILLETT.

From the same.

USE OF BARILLA IN VIRGINIA.

Editors of the Cultivator—Having seen in the October No. of your valuable paper, an inquiry respecting the best mode of applying barilla, or leached ashes, to the soil, and having made several trials of it, I deem it my duty to give the results of my experiments in its use. I must premise by saying that until I commenced the use of it, those who had it to dispose of, were in the constant habit of selling it to the captains of the northern vessels, *as ballast*, on their homeward voyages, at about *seven cents* per bushel. My first trial of it was on a small lot of ruta baga; a part of the lot was highly manured by my cows during the preceding winter, and the balance with barilla, at the rate of about 100 bushels per acre; the portion having the barrila was decidedly the best. The next spring, I tried it on my corn, by putting it in the hill before planting, and chopping it well in, at the rate of about 50 bushels per acre; but I found it too hot to be applied in this manner, although the corn was improved by it. I can now plainly perceive the benefit arising from its use, by the improvement to the succeeding crops. My third, and in my opinion, most successful mode of using it, was by scattering it on a heavy coat of weeds in the fall, and ploughing it under immediately, the land being intended for corn the ensuing year. By the side of this piece was another highly manured with compost from my farm yard. I think the corn was better on that part having the leached ashes; and the succeeding crop of oats and clover was greatly superior. I have used it this fall on my ruta baga at the rate of 100 bushels per acre. My crop is only a moderate one, having been sown late, and the fall being too dry for it.

The dawn of a better day for agriculture is appearing to the view; and our southern farmers, profiting by the examples of their northern brethren, are beginning to turn their attention to the improvement of the soil, the first grand desideratum of which is the increase of manures. It is not, as formerly, the object with Virginia farmers, to see who can first procure a crop of broom straw and pine from their land, but who can improve his land fastest. Several years ago, I remember to have heard gentlemen, who called themselves *farmers*, say they had no time to devote to making manure; and that they hardly had spare time to haul out what was made in the ordinary way. This reminds me of an anecdote told of a gentleman formerly a resident of King and Queen county, who said he never made but one *good* crop of wheat, and it nearly ruined him to get it to market.

Yours, truly, RICHARD HILL, Jr.

DOCKING HORSES.

We are sorry to perceive that the barbarous, cruel, and injurious practice of docking and nicking horses is again beginning to be looked upon with favor, after some years of merited disuse.—We wish to enter a decided protest against the system, as injurious to the horse and offensive to good taste. A handsome flowing mane and tail constitute the most graceful and useful appendages to this noble animal, and are essential both to his strength and comfort. None but a narrow-minded, ignorant man, would have in the first place ventured on such a violation of vested rights; and none but blockheads or jockeys, destitute of the better human feelings, could have perpetrated or tolerated the innovation. We are not in the habit of indulging in unkind feelings against our fellow men, however useless or ridiculous their conduct may be, but when we have seen a docked horse turned out to grass, and obliged, between every mouthful of food, to employ at least as much time in biting off flies, as he uses in eating, a loss of time and labor, that a tail, in its natural state, would have entirely prevented, we have almost wished that the perpetrator of the outrage, in a state of nudity and his hands tied, could be placed in some of our swamps, for half an hour, in order to realize the pleasure an unprotected animal must experience when exposed to the assaults of mosquitoes, ox, horse and gad flies.

It is impossible that a docked horse should be as vigorous and strong as he would have been had this operation never been performed. A division of the strong tendons and muscles that have their termination in the tail, must of necessity inflict an irreparable injury. A few years since, an English gentleman had a fine hunting horse, that would carry his rider over a five barred gate with ease; but the tail was not in fashion, it was not carried to suit him, and he had him nicked; the result was that when he got well, he could scarcely carry him over two bars. "Thus" said he, "I spoiled a good horse, and no wonder; for the operation weakened his lons, a result that might have been reasonably expected from the severing of two such muscles."

Race horses, we believe, are never docked or nicked. Their muscular powers are all wanted, and that too, where nature placed them. The hair of the tail is cropped, as any one may see in the fine prints that accompany the English sporting journals; but the man who should undertake by the use of the knife, and the division of the tendons, to improve nature, would justly be deemed insane. The same argument that prevents the mutilation of the race horse, should prevent that of the carriage or farm horse. The trifling inconvenience the tail occasions when in the harness, should be tolerated for the sake of the greater beauty of the animal. Let who will prefer jockey horses, we shall consider those the best upon which the axe or knife has never passed.—*Maine Cultivator.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20, 1841.

FARMING.

Can Farming be an Intellectual Pursuit?

The subjects of inquiry and reflection that lie scattered over the farmer's fields are numerous enough and vast enough to give constant and full employment to the most active and the most comprehensive mind. Each tree and plant, each meadow and each hill, every domestic animal, and every operation upon the farm may furnish food for the intellect. The laws of nature—the rules by which the Invisible ever acts—must be known in part and regarded by every cultivator of the soil.—The more fully one understands these laws, the more successful may he be in directing his own labors along their course and making them his successful co-workers in producing an abundant harvest. For instance, should it be true that in every soil of good depth and fertility, each blade of corn will send out its roots at that distance below the surface of the ground which will place them in the temperature and moisture most favorable to their health and to vigorous action, then *he* avails himself most successfully of nature's aid, whose hoe neither increases nor diminishes their covering—If, in certain lands, those roots cannot find earth that is not more moist than they desire, then *he* does wisely whose plough opens furrows between the rows by which the superabundant moisture may be drawn off. If one infers that his crop, without his help, probably will not mature before the frosts of autumn, then it may be good husbandry to cut the roots of his corn with the plough; check the growth, and hasten the maturity of his crop. He that would be a successful cultivator, must learn at what stage of its growth his crop demands the most nourishment, and must know the degree of fermentation his manure should undergo *before its application*, in order to impart the greatest amount of food in that month in which it is most needed. The points of inquiry and observation are countless in number, difficult of solution, and may keep the mind ever on the alert. He who learns most and wisely applies his knowledge, will be the most successful farmer.

We say to all tillers of the soil, observe, compare, reflect, study: become a *thinking* class, for thus you will make your occupation more interesting and more profitable. Even in small matters, thought may be turned to profit. A few years since we were topping turnips by the side of a younger brother. Each had his separate basket, and he would fill his six times to our five. We thought our hands moved as quickly as his, and asked why we did not accomplish as much. Watching and comparing movements, we soon saw that in the operation upon each turnip we made one motion which he found no occasion for. A little practice enabled us also to dispense with it and to accomplish the work with greater dispatch.

The time is fast coming when our farmers must look at more intently, and comprehend more clearly, the principles of good husbandry. And we fondly hope that the boys on our farms will be encouraged and aided to inquire into and to master the reasons for every practice upon the homestead. Let them know *why* the thing is done; *why* one process is to be preferred to another.—Let them ask,—yes, grey haired farmers, even though you may be made to blush because you can give no other reason than that your father always did so, and you have always done so,—yes, let the boys ask; let them learn whether the old mill-horse paths in which you and your father have been going round and round for half a century and more, are the best paths. It is only by making the pursuit more intellectual that you can make the intelligent and inquisitive boy contented with agricultural labors. Thus only can you fit him for successful competition and respectability among those who are fast coming up to take the places which we now fill. Rich treasures of knowledge can be found in the barn, the hog-pen, the manure heap and in the soil of every field and pasture upon the farm. Let the boys seek for the wealth, and do not forget to join them in the search.

FIELD PREACHING.—No. I.

Having been in former years accustomed to sermonizing, our pen has a kink that way, which it is difficult to straighten out. We have left the pulpit and taken the *field*: can we preach there? What say, farmers, shall we let the pen indulge in its old habits a little? Will you read a few short sermons? Here follows the first one.

Be thou diligent to know the state of thy flocks and look well to thy herds.—SOLOMON.

This proverb, my hearers, is addressed to *you;* to owners and tenders of the animals from which our bellies are filled, our backs clothed, and our feet shod—the sheep and the cow. In giving you dominion over the beasts of the field, the Chief Shepherd has imposed also the duty of taking good care of those over whom you are appointed to rule. Though in early summer he "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," yet he expects you to protect the flocks from the bitings of winter's cold, and the peltings of winter's storms. Neglect to provide comfortable lodgings for your stock, argues disregard to the will of Him who gives those flocks that roam "upon the thousand hills;" it fails to win the smile of Him who "gives the increase." *Comfort* is the choice and nourishing food of all those mute dependants, whose "eyes wait upon you to give them their meat in due season." Let them be well protected. Also, let them daily find you *early at the barn*, shaking well the matted hay that it may yield more readily and fully to the action of their grinders, and thus become more digestible and nourishing; let them find you mixing well together the hays of various qualities, that the food may be rendered more palatable; let them find you inferring that as you yourself relish changes in diet, so they too may like to have their fodder sometimes varied; let them find you patiently dealing out their feed in quantities so small that they may never be forced to take in hay that has become offensively fouled by their own breath. Supply them abundantly with water—good water. Keep them dry and clean. Feed them too with *animal magnetism*—that is, elbow-grease,—that is, the curry-comb. It is cheap food, contributing to comfort, thrift and good appearance. Treat them with gentleness, supply them diligently with good food and drink, keep them comfortable—and then the ear of faith will daily hear the voice of Him who speaks through the speechless brute, saying "I will repay." The laws of the Immutable will never permit a man to prosper in his flocks who has no heart for them—no sympathies with them—no fondness for them—no devotion to their comfort and wants.—The dull eye, the down-bent head, the up-raised back, the projecting hips, the hedge-hog hairs, and the dung-bound hide, of the half-starved and half-frozen beast, will all find tongues by which the Invisible will say to the merciless owner, in startling tones, "I will repay."

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Though *common*, these humble seminaries are mighty agents: they are the lever which has raised New England to her high position. Much as we are indebted to colleges, academies, and other similar institutions, we owe more—inestimably more—to *common schools*. Opening their doors to all, sowing the seeds of learning broadcast over the land, their contributions to intelligence, and consequently to prosperity and enjoyment, though bestowed in small portions to each, yet in the aggregate swell to a vast amount. From these primary assemblies, ooze out the rills, which commingling form the streams that are ever washing out our moral and political stains. Stop the flowings of these waters, and our fair land would fast blacken with ignorance, vice and crime. Liberty would lose her richest nourishment, philanthropy her most invigorating draughts, christianity her invaluable supplies.

Christians, philanthropists, patriots—cherish these nurseries of the mind and heart of the next generation. Place them so high that the children of the *rich* shall be sent here to meet and mingle with those of the poor; here let all classes early take lessons in republican equality; let the children of the wealthy here learn in early life that they are being trained up for scenes in which the most industrious, the most intellectual, the most deserving are to be at the head of the class; here let the poor boy learn that when he outstrips the rich man's son in the race of learning or moral excellence, that the prize of distinction or approbation will be bestowed upon himself.

Farmers, these schools are invaluable to your children and to your country. Few higher duties rest upon you than that of lending wise, generous and constant aid to the school in your own district; notice and encourage the teacher; by precept and example influence all parents to send their children to the school; supply your children well with books; let them be at school in season, and constant in attendance; help cheerfully to make the house comfortable. These points are all of them important; each is worthy of serious thoughts; and when well considered in all their bearings and influences, you cannot fail to see that faith in our country's future eminence and true greatness must rest mainly upon the efficiency and high character of the *common school*.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE.

On the evening of Thursday last about two hundred gentlemen met in the Representative's Hall, for the purpose of conference upon agricultural subjects. When the meeting had been called to order, and a chairman and secretary pro. tem. had been chosen, the Agricultural Commissioner addressed the meeting for about an hour. Our position in the house was unfavorable for taking notes, but as far as we recollect, he compared the condition of New England farmers, with the tillers of the soil in various other parts of the world, and maintained that we have abundant reason for gratitude and contentment: contentment with what Providence and society have done for us, though not with our own advancement in the science and art of husbandry.

Dr C. T. Jackson was invited to favor the meeting with some account of the soil of the Islands in Winnepisiogee lake, so famous for its produce of corn. In his opinion, this soil is not naturally of greater fertility than that of many other spots in New England. Favorable position, plentiful manuring, and careful tillage, produce the extraordinary results. One fact was disclosed by him of which we were ignorant; which is, that the mi-

nute roots of living plants exert powerful chemical action in decomposing rocks and the *very small* stones—gravel stones—which abound in our lands. The roots of bulbs in glasses he has found corroding the glass, and extracting from this hard substance a portion of its food. In these living roots there is greater chemical power than nitric or sulphuric acids exert, for the glass is unaffected by them.

GEN. DEARBORN'S ADDRESS.

Our thanks are due to Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn for a copy of his learned and interesting address before the Berkshire Agricultural Society. This work is replete with valuable historical and statistical information. It abounds in texts for the political economist. We shall extract from it for our columns.

SURVEY OF RHODE ISLAND.

Dr C. T. Jackson has favored us with a copy of his Geological and Agricultural Survey of Rhode Island. We have had no opportunity yet to examine its contents.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending Jan. 17.

Jan. 1841.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday, 11	30	36	38	N. W.
Tuesday, 12	39	34	34	W.
Wednesday, 13	30	32	30	E.
Thursday, 14	20	25	22	N.
Friday, 15	20	30	29	N. E.
Saturday, 16	24	40	34	N. E.
Sunday, 17	36	50	55	S.

BRIGHTON MARKET. — Monday, Jan. 18, 1840.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

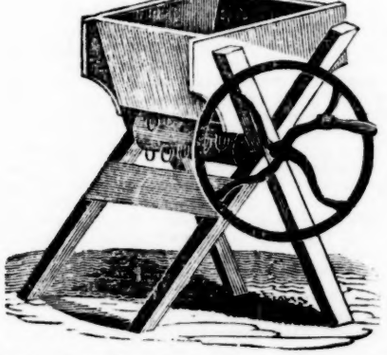
At Market 210 Beef Cattle, 100 Stores, 1100 Sheep.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle*—About half the Beef Cattle were purchased Saturday, some of which were re-sold to day at an advance, and sales were quite unequal. We quote a few extra, $6 00. First quality $6 00 a 6 25. Second quality, $5 50 a 6 00. Third quality, $4 50 a $5 25

Sheep—Lots were sold at $1 75, $2 25, $3 00, $3 50, and $4 00.

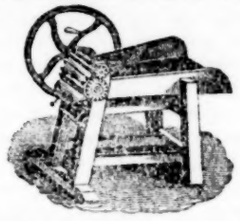
Swine.—None at Market.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.



For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston, Willis's Latest Improved Vegetable Cutter. This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them: this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

LAMP OIL—PURE SPERM OIL.

E. T. HASTINGS & CO. No. 101 State St. keep constantly for sale, Winter, Spring and Fall Sperm Oil, bleached and unbleached; which they warrant to be of the best quality and to burn without crusting.

Oil Canisters of various sizes.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1841. 1s1y

GRINDSTONES.

An extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones constantly on hand and for sale by AMMI C. LOMBARD & CO. 13 Lewis's Wharf. 1s1y. Nov. 17.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale that valuable Farm, situated about 3-4ths of a mile below the First Parish Meeting House, on the Stage road, and commonly known as the Judge Prescott farm, containing about 170 acres of superior land, in a good state of cultivation, with two dwelling houses, four barns, and other out buildings. The farm is remarkably well watered with soft water, conveniently fenced, has nearly forty acres of large, handsome wood and timber standing on it, with an orchard of grafted Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, and Cherry trees, and might be easily divided into two Farms. The estate will be sold reasonably. If five thousand dollars be paid on receipt of the deed, the remainder may lay on mortgage to suit the convenience of the purchaser. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, living on the premises. WM. SALISBURY.

Groton, Oct. 26, 1840. eow.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

We would inform our customers and friends that we are now receiving our supply of fresh Garden Seeds, most of which have been raised under our own inspection, from fine selected roots; which we warrant to be of the purest quality of the growth of the present season.

Agricultural Books.

Agricultural Implements.

Seed and Implement Catalogues sent to all applicants gratis, and all orders promptly attended to.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, Sept. 29, 1840.

TIE UP CHAINS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, a good supply of those celebrated Chains for tying up cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. Derby, Esq. of Salem, and Col. Jacques, of Charlestown, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion. They consist of a chain which passes round the animal's neck, and by a ring attached to the stall, plays freely up and down, and leaves the animal at liberty to lie down or rise at pleasure, and keeps him perfectly secure.

July 15. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

TRACE CHAINS.

Just received, direct from the English manufacturesr, 8 casks of Trace Chains, from 6 to 11 feet long, suitable for ploughing or draft chains. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		From	To
Apples, Winter,	barrell	1 50	1 75
Ashes, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		5 75	6 00
Pot, " " "		5 50	5 62
Beans, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 75	2 25
" " Domestic,	"	2 00	2 50
Beef, mess, new,	barrel		10 50
No. 1.	"		9 00
prime,	"	6 75	7 00
Beeswax, white,	pound	37	40
yellow,	"	23	29
Bristles, American,	"	35	70
Butter, shipping,	"	10	13
dairy,	"	18	25
Candles, mould,	"	12	13
dipped,	"		
sperm,	"		40
Cheese, new milk,	pound	7	8
Cider,	dozen	1 25	1 50
	barrel	1 50	1 75
Bone Manure,	bushel		32
in casks,	"		37
Feathers, northern, geese,	pound		
southern, geese,	"	37	45
Flax, (American)	"	9	12
Fish, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal	2 50	2 58
Bay, Chaleur,	"	2 37	2 75
Haddock,	"	1 25	1 33
Mackerel, No. 1.	barrel	14 25	14 50
No. 2,	"		13 00
No. 3,	"		
Alewives, dry salted, No. 1.	"		
Salmon, No. 1,	"	17 00	18 00
Flour, Genesee, cash,	"	5 31	5 37
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	5 50	5 62
Richmond canal,	"		
Alexandria wharf,	"		5 50
Rye,	"		3 37
Meal, Indian, in bbls.	"	3 12	3 25
Grain: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	60	62
southern flat, yellow,	"	57	58
white,	"		54
Rye, northern,	"	68	70
Barley,	"		
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	42	44
southern,	"	35	38
Grindstones, pr ton of 2000 lbs. rough		18 00	20 00
do. do. do. finished		28 00	30 00
Hams, northern,	pound	11	12
southern and western,	"		11
Hay, best English, per ton,		15 00	16 00
Eastern screwed,		12 50	13 00
Hops, 1st quality,	pound	35	38
2d quality,	"		
Lard, Boston,	"	10	11
southern,	"		
Leather, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	30	32
do. country do.	"	27	29
Baltimore city tannage,	"	29	30
do. dry hides,	"	23	25
New York red, light,	"	24	25
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	22	23
Boston dry hides,	"	21	22
Lime, best sort,	cask	75	80
Molasses, New Orleans,	gallon	20	27
Sugar House,	"		
Oil, Sperm, Spring,	"		1 05
Winter,	"	1 15	1 16
Whale, refined,	"	40	45
Linseed, American,	"		
Neat's Foot,	"	95	
Plaster Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs.			
Pork, extra clear,	barrel		16 00
clear,	"	15 00	16 00
Mess,	"	13 00	13 50
Prime,	"	12 00	13 00
Seeds: Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 50	3 50
Red Top, southern,	"	70	80
northern,	"		1 50
Canary,	"	2 50	3 00
Hemp,	"	2 25	2 50
Flax,	"	2 00	2 50
Red Clover, northern,	pound		12
Southern Clover,	"		11
Soap, American, Brown,	"	4	6
" Castile,	"	12	13
Tallow, tried,	"	8½	9
Teazles, 1st sort,	pr M.		
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	50	55
American, full blood, washed,	"	47	50
do. 3-4ths do.	"	44	46
do. 1-2 do.	"	36	40
do. 1-4 and common,	"	35	37
Northern pulled: Pulled superfine,	"	43	46
No. 1,	"	37	42
No. 2,	"	28	30
No 3,	"	18	21

MISCELLANEOUS.

SERMONS.

In the New York Sunday Morning Mercury, a popular writer, called "Dow, Jr.," weekly exhorts its readers. They are quaint productions and have the air of novelty, as well as originality. The following is a specimen. The moral is good and the similitude is an easy and natural one."

"My friends, allow me to show you how the human body is likened to a house. My text explains this, it says that the big bones are the main timbers: very true. It also says that the ribs are laths, well plastered; but I should say that they are rafters that run into the ridge-pole, or back bone. The mouth is the door, and the nose is the chimney—especially for smokers. The throat is an entry that leads to the kitchen of the stomach where all sorts of food are cooked up; the lungs are the bellows that blow the flame of life, and keep the pot of existence always boiling; the heart is the great chamber, where the greatest variety of goods imaginable are stored; some good, many bad, and a few rather middling.

"In this way, my hearers, you see the house of the human body is formed; and since it is a house of no small value, you ought to be careful of it, keep it well swept and never let cobwebs of sin gather in the corners of its apartments. I beseech you, especially, to look after the great chamber of the heart, and see that every thing there is arranged according to the very letter of morality. If there is any useless rubbish there, clear it out to make room for goods that are saleable in the markets of the virtuous. The chambers of some hearts present an awful dirty appearance! I should like to walk into them with a bran new broom; the way I'd brush out sin and sand the floor with virtue, would be a caution to depravity!"

AGE OF TREES.

Some of the cedars of Mount Lebanon, measured in 1660, by Maundrell and Pocock, were found to have been nearly 800 years old—the English yew trees of Fontaine Abbey, in the county of York, had survived 12 centuries, those in the churchyard of Crowhurst, in Surry, 1400 years—that of Fotheringill, in Scotland, from 2500 to 2600—that of Braburn, in Kent, 3000. These travellers describe two other trees of a most remarkable character, the Baoback, estimated to be 5150 years old, and the cypress of Taxodium, in Mexico, 117 feet 10 inches in circumference, still more aged. A sycamore near the ruins of Heliopolis, according to the tradition in Egypt, existed before the visit of Joseph and Mary, and they sat under its shadow and drank water from a neighboring well. Another of the same species, termed the sycamore of the Bosphorus, and computed to have been 4020 years old, has disappeared, leaving ten sprouts which sprang from the stump; one of which being measured, was found to be 1050 years of age; and it is possible others equally old have been destroyed, and that the present trees are the second remove from the parent stock. The celebrated chesnut of Mount Etna, 2660 years old, grew from the stump of a felled tree.

In America, more than a hundred and forty different species of trees attain an elevation of thirty feet and upwards; while in Europe only thirtyseven grow to that height, but eighteen of which enter into the composition of forests, and only seven are employed for domestic or maratime purposes.—There are stated to be 53 species of the oak, in North America, 17 of the pine, and 8 of the maple. We have 11 species of walnut, while not one is indigenous to Europe, the variety commonly cultivated there being a native of Persia.

LANGUAGE OF ANIMALS.—The acuteness of the sheep's ear surpasses all things in nature that I know of. A ewe will distinguish her own lamb's bleat, among a thousand, all bleating at the same time, and making a noise a thousand times louder than the singing of psalms at a Cameronian sacrament in the fields, where thousands are congregated—and that is no joke either. Besides, the distinguishment of voice is perfectly reciprocal between the ewe and lamb, who amid the deafening sound, run to meet one another. There are few things which have ever amused me more than a sheep shearing and then the sport continues the whole day. We put the flock into the fold, set out all the lambs to the hill, and then send the ews to them as they are shorn. The moment that a lamb hears its dam's voice, it rushes from the crowd to meet her, but instead of finding the rough, well clad, comfortable mamma, which it left an hour or a few hours ago, it meets a poor, naked, shrivelling—a most deplorable looking creature. It wheels about, and uttering a loud, tremulous bleat of perfect despair, flies from the frightful vision. The mother's voice arrests his flight—it returns—flies, and returns again, generally for ten or a dozen times, before the reconciliation is made up. —*James Hogg.*

"LIFE" IN AN OYSTER.—The liquor in an oyster contains incredible multitudes of small embryos, covered with small shells, perfectly transparent, swimming nimbly about. One hundred and twenty of those in a row, would extend one inch. Besides these young oysters, the liquor contains a great variety of animalculæ, five hundred times less in size, which emit phosphoric light. The list of inhabitants, however, does not conclude here, for besides the last mentioned, there are three distinct species of worm, called the oyster worm, found in oysters half an inch in lengh, which shine like the glow worms. The sea-star, the cockle, and the muscle, are the great enemies of the oyster. The first gets into the shell when they gape, and sucks them out.

When the tide is flowing, oysters lay with the hallow side downward, but when it ebbs they turn on the other side. Query:—How do those manage that are attached to rocks? Do they, like a cunning politician, go with the tide? What a lesson may be drawn from the economy of the oyster! The loose ones, it seems, are always 'on the fence.'

AN APOLOGY.—When John Clerk (Lord Eldon) was at the bar, he was remarked for the sang froid with which he treated the Judges. On one occasion, a junior counsel, on hearing their lordships give judgment against his client, exclaimed that 'he was surprised at such a decision!' This was construed into contempt of court, and he was ordered to attend at the bar the next morning. Fearful of the consequences, he consulted his friend John Clerk, who told him to be perfectly at ease, for he would apologize for him in a way that would avert any unpleasant result. Accordingly when the name of the delinquent was called, John rose and coolly addressed the asssembled tribunal: 'I am very sorry, my lords, that my young friend has so far forgot himself as to treat your bench with disrespect; he is exceedingly penitent, and you will kindly ascribe his unintentional insult to his *ignorance*. You must see at once that it did originate in that. He said he was surprised at the decision of your lordships! Now, if he had not been very ignorant of what takes place in this court every day—had he known you but half as long as I have done, curse me if he would be surprised at *any*thing you did.'

POUDRETTE.

The subscribers reside in the state of New Jersey, many of us in the vicinity of the works erected by Anthony Dey, of the city of New York, on the Hackensack river, in New Jersey for the manufactory of Urate and Poudrette, called "*The Lodi Manufacturing Company*." We have used the poudrette on the Spring Crops this year, 1840. We find it *a valuable manure, superior to any other kind that we have ever used, and considering the facility of its transportation to the field, the small quantity required in the application to the crops, the quickness of its operation on vegetable matter, and the ease with which it can be applied.*—all tend to recommend its use to the farmer and gardener as *the cheapest and best manure*, and we recommend it accordingly.

Those of us who have applied it to corn and potatoes think that it ripens those vegetables quicker than any other manure by several weeks.

Dated New Jersey, October, 1840.

Jacob D. Van Winkle.	*P. F. Welsh.*
John J. Newkirk.	*G. C. Van Riper.*
John Tise.	*George Tise.*
Daniel Van Riper.	*William Wood.*
George Demott.	*John Duryee.*
Henry Drayton.	*George Newkirk.*
Josiah Hornblower.	*Garret Newkirk.*
Corns. Van Winkle.	*Daniel Vreeland.*

Shares in the above company are $100 each, and may be had by applying to Anthony Dey No. 73 Cedar St. New York.—The owner will receive 20 per cent. per annum, payable in money, or 50 bushels of Poudrette. The price to those who buy Poudrette is 40 cents a bushel. It costs the Stockholders 12 cents a bushel. *One cents worth*, that is, 20 Gills, will manure 20 hills of corn, and the like quantity 15 hills of Potatoes.

Newspapers friendly to agriculture will confer a favor on the Farmers and Gardeners by publishing the above.

Dec. 22.

POUDRETTE.

This valuable manure may be had on application to the subscriber, at the office of the "*New York Poudrette Company*," No. 120 Nassau street, New York. It is *in-odorous*, and may be transported in barrels, on board of any vessel or steamboat, without offence—and it will be found an exceedingly valuable article as a *fertilizer* on *any* soil, and for *any* crops; but more especially for gardens and flowers, as there are no foul seeds in it. Poudrette has been used for three seasons with entire success on Long Island, by many practical farmers, as may be ascertained from letters and statements made by them, and published at this office in a pamphlet containing also the "*act of incorporation*," granted to the Company by the Legislature of the State of New York; and other facts in relation to the subject. *Price* 35 cents *per bushel*. Barrels cost 25 cents each, and hold 4 bushels. Persons wishing to make an experiment on a small scale can obtain *one barrel* by enclosing a *two* dollar current bank bill—or *three* barrels by enclosing *five* dollars, free of postage. *On receipt of the money* the article will be put up and forwarded as directed

*** Price of shares, one hundred dollars—which entitles the holder to *one hundred bushels* of poudrette annually, during the term of the charter; fifty bushels in time for *spring* use, and fifty bushels in time for *fall* use. Shares taken soon, will be entitled to the spring dividend—and, if desired for experiment, a few bushels may be had this fall.

All orders, or applications in relation to the business, must be made to the subscriber, 120 Nassau street, New York. D. K. MINOR.

☞ I wish it distinctly understood that the "*New York Poudrette Company*" is in no way connected with the "Lodi Manufacturing Company," of which *Anthony Dey* and *Peter Barthelemy* are, or were, the managers.

Dec. 9, 1840. 3m. D. K. M.